THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

February 9, 1946

State Department Reforms

AN EDITORIAL

Magistrate Sun Lan

By Edward Rohrbough

Large Profits Await Importers

By John Ahlers

Yamashita Trial

By Lin Wo-chiang

Alien Property Administration

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 100 PRICE CNC$150 NUMBER 11

BANK OF CHINA

Under Special Charter of the National Government as the International Exchange Bank

Branches and Sub-Branches Throughout China

Foreign Agencies and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world

All types of banking business transacted

Shanghai Branch

23 Chung Shan Lu (Eastern I), *(The Bund),* **Shanghai**

Telephone 17466

Home of Quality Candies

A B C

TRADE MARK A·B·C· REGISTERED

Candies, Fruit Drops, Toffee, Nougats and Chocolates in fancy cases. Also *Rabbit* Brand Rolls. - - - - -

ABC Biscuits, cakes, breads, etc. are made from best quality materials by the most scientific processes. - - -

A B C CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY

Pass. 622/House 56 Lin Sen Lu (Central) (*Avenue Joffre*), Shanghai.

Telephone: 85016

OBTAINABLE IN DEPT-STORES AND PROVISION SHOPS

The China Weekly Review

Will Give

FREE

SUBSCRIPTIONS
To Readers Returning* Pre-Pearl Harbor Issues Of The Review.

A *THREE* Week's *FREE*

Subscription Will Be Given For *EACH* Pre-Pearl Harbor Issue.

In The Event Complete Volumes Are Returned, An Additional "BONUS"

Subscription Will Be Given.

* Copies should be sent to The China Weekly Review, 160 Chung Cheng Rd. (eastern) by Registered Mail in order to ensure safe delivery.

The Central Bank of China

BANKS' BANK

HEAD OFFICE:

CHUNGKING

SHANGHAI OFFICE:

The Bund — Cables: "Governbank"

BRANCHES:

Shanghai	Peiping	Ipin
Hanghsien (Yungkang)	Nanchang	Yaan
Ningpo	Kian	Kiangtsing
Chuhsien	Linchwan	Nankiang
Amoy	Chengchow	Tzeliutsing
Foochow	Kaifeng (Nanyang)	Nanpu
Tsinkiang	Loyang	Mienyang
Nanping	Sian	Loshan
Chienou	Nangcheng	Kwangyuan
Puchen	Lanchow	Santai
Santuau	Tienshui	Ichang
Kulangsu	Kweiyang	Hankow
Canton	Panhsien	Changsha
Swatow	Kunming	Changteh
Kongmoon	Mengtsz	Lingling
Wuchow	Chungking	Hengyang
Kweilin	Chengtu	
Tientsin	Wanhsien	

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS:

New York, London, Paris, Geneva and Hongkong

William Hunt & Company

Federal Incorporated, U.S.A.

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS FOR

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.
Tractor Division
American Broach & Machine Co.
American Chain & Cable Co., Inc.
Associated Seed Growers, Inc.
The Bahnson Company
Barco Manufacturing Co.
Blackmer Pump Company
Blaw-Knox Co.
Boeing Aircraft Co.
Boeing Airplane Co.
Bruce Macbeth Engine Company
Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.
The Buda Co.
Buffalo Fire Appliance Co.
Buffalo Forge Co.
Buffalo Springfield Roller Co.
Chain Belt Co.
Chicago Railway Equipment Company
Chase Brass & Copper Company
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
The Columbian Vise & Manufacturing Co.
Davis Furber Machine Co.
Dodge Manufacturing Corporation
Ellicot Machine Corporation
Everseal Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Inc.
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Foster Wheeler Corporation
French Oil Mill Machinery Company
General Railway Signal Co.
Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Hanchett Manufacturing Co.
Hersey Manufacturing Co.
Houchin Machinery Co., Inc.
James Hunter Machine Co.
Marion Steam Shovel Co.
Oilgear Co.
The Okonite Co.
Parks & Woolson Machine Co.
Pettibone Mulliken Corporation
Pittsburgh Lectromelt Furnace Corporation
Pullman Standard Car Export Corporation
Railway Truck Corporation
N. Ransohoff, Inc.
Rockford Machine Tool Co.
Salmini Marine Supplies Co.
S. Morgan Smith Company
Southwestern Engineering Company
Sprout, Waldron & Co., Inc.
The Geo. L. Squier Manufacturing Co.
Steel Heddle Manufacturing Co.
Sullivan Machinery Co.
Superior Car Door Company
Alfred Suter Co.
Traylor Engineering and Manufacturing Company
The Vaughn Machinery Co.
The V. & O. Press Co.
Wellman Engineering Co.
Westinghouse Electric International Co.
Whitcomb Locomotive Co.
The White Motor Co.
Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corporation
Wood Manufacturing Company

REMINDERS FROM OUR PRINCIPALS

In addition to standard steel buildings, easily and quickly erected, and transportation and road-building equipment of all descriptions, we have facilities for supplying fully equipped textile mills, cement plants, flour mills, hydro-electric plants, and a great variety of machine tools, electrical industrial equipment, diesel and gasoline engines, air-conditioning and refrigerating units, paints and varnishes, rice machinery for plantation use, seeds and concentrated fertilizers.

EXAMPLE

When you install SPROUT-WALDRON machinery for hulling, polishing, grading or glazing rice, you get equipment that will give you lasting service and satisfaction. It is strong, well built, simple to erect and operate. Easily adjusted to mill all kinds of rice with a minimum of broken grain, producing rice ready for the market, hulled and polished.

What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Outraged

To The Editor:

In two successive issues of the Review I have read editorials on student parades and I feel very disgusted to know that you have mis-represented both cases. Your articles are groundless, misleading and irresponsible! As I took part in both demonstrations I will be glad to furnish you with the facts.

Sunday's (January 12) parade was not an honest student demonstration, as you claim, since it was composed of organizations such as "Department Store Clerks of Nanking Road," "Railway Employees," etc. I was willing to attend the service for the "maltreated" students of Kunming, but I found out the service was a by-product. The real purpose of the demonstration was to embarrass the government. The speakers consisted of an excommunicated Kuomintang member, a disappointed, demagogic partisan and others. Among the audience were two students, one a communist and the other a Democratic Leaguer, both of whom are notorious for their anti-government attitudes. These people are using students for their own personal, political ends.

Now let me turn to your false accusation that Monday's parade was a "put up" job, instigated by some political workers. I know the facts wholly.

On New Year's some of my friends consulted with me and told me that they were worried about the imperialistic designs of some countries and, as an example, they wanted to have a student demonstration against the French Consul-General. The manifesto was written and translated by two students, and we went to press on January 12 and got it finished late that night. How did you know that the handbills were prepared TEN days ahead? Your words are fantastic and you are guilty of irresponsible guesswork!

Monday (January 13) morning we went in person to every school, asking the students to go on a parade. The students' response was quick and hearty. The teachers were reluctant. There were no instructions from the city government.

You charged that all students were from middle and primary schools. You lied! They came from many of Shanghai's universities. We tried to disuade the primary students from coming but they insisted. How could we refuse them? You saw them and decided that all were primary students.

China fought eight years for sovereignity and integrity. Now the war is won but China is the loser. Dissenters, political aspirants, corrupt officials and demogogues vie with one another in acquiring the spoils of war. The Soviet Union is in Manchuria, America has her army all over our seaports, the British are building an airfield in Kowloon, while France smuggled Tosoli out of the country. Some students are blind to these facts and still are being exploited by political parties critical of the government, thus undermining the very existence of China. They are blind. Are you blind, too?

Why did you publish these provacative, misleading and harmful articles? For imperialism? Or just for YOUR own political ends? What you have stated is everything but the truth.

You should publish my letter even if you think it is falsehood in itself.

FONG TIEN-PAO

Shanghai,
January 27, 1946.

Students

To The Editor:

As I am a student here, I am very inclined to agree with your impartial criticism in "Students' Detractors," appearing in the January 26 issue of the China Weekly Review.

I would like to have your permission to translate into Chinese the above mentioned editorial, because I wish to circulate it among my fellow students.

Meanwhile, I would like to correct a slight error in the editorial. The dates of the two student affairs were Sunday and Monday, January 13 and 14, not January 12 and 13 as you stated.

HU YEN-CHANG

Soochow University,
Shanghai,
January 31, 1946.

THE PARK HOTEL

A GREATER HOTEL IN SHANGHAI

ROOMS — DINING ROOM — BALL ROOM — BAR

Bubbling Well Road, (Opposite The Race Course) Shanghai, Tel. 91010

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Chung Cheng Road (Eastern)
SHANGHAI

Tel. 14772

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

	3 *months*	6 *months*	12 *months*
	CNC$		
Local Delivery:	2200.		
Outports: (Air Mail)	2600.		
Abroad:		US$4.50	US$8.00

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

J. B. POWELL, *Editor and Publisher*

JOHN W. POWELL, EDWARD ROHRBOUGH,
WALTER H. WIENER. *Editorial Dept.*

F. K. CHAO, *Business Manager* TRYPHON V. KU, *Advertising Manager*

Index for February 9, 1946

Editorial Paragraphs

State Department Reforms 177
Independence, Unity, Etc. 178
Alien Property Administration 178

Special Articles

Import Profits May Be Largest Since Taiping Era....*By John Ahlers* 180
Magistrate Sun Lan Works For Women's Rights In Red China.....
By Edward Rohrbough 181
Dilatory Yamashita Trial Said Reminiscent Of Leipzig Trials.....
By Lin Wo-chiang 183
Complete Reorganization Of State Department Necessary.....
By Bertram D. Hulen 185

Departments

What People Are Saying 175
News Of The Week 187
Events In Brief 188
People In The News 189
Business Foot-Notes 191
New Books Of Interest 192

PUBLISHED AT 160 CHUNG CHENG ROAD (EASTERN), SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX OF PERIODICALS," COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 CHUNG CHENG ROAD (EASTERN), SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14772. CABLE ADDRESS: "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

ALL EDITORIAL, TEXT AND OTHER MATERIAL IN THE WEEKLY ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW IS COPYRIGHTED UNDER CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION NO. 9953 ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF THE NATIONAL GEVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Atomic Energy

To The Editor:

In view of the importance of intra-atomic energy to the future of humanity, the Science Society of China wishes to make its attitude known to the public.

If the benefit derived from the application of scientific and technological knowledge in atomic research is to be extended to all peoples who love peace and justice and not to one single nation or a limited number of nations, it is evidently unjustifiable to keep such knowledge to one nation or a limited number of nations.

Since the secrets of atomic energy cannot be kept for long, and monopoly now by any nation or small group of nations will only arouse international distrust, we maintain that all knowledge relative to atomic energy should be placed under the control of the United Nations Security Council in which we all trust.

H. C. Zen,
Chairman.
Y. T. LOO,
Act. Secy-Gen.

Peipei, Szechwan
December 31, 1945.

Soldiers' Conduct

To The Editor:

I have not quite forgotten the words that "Chinese military men recently turned their attention to the food market, damaged butcheries, beat up shop proprietors...."bullets from the trigger—happy Chinese soldiers" continued "to whip about the city." (Jan. 23, The China Press.) Citizens of Shanghai cannot have already forgotten that Sunday afternoon, when they were deprived of the rights to enjoy themselves in cinemas protesting against unruly actions of Chinese soldiers.

If the Chinese soldiers behaved so in the city of Shanghai where thousands of foreigners reside and where Chinese commanders with all efforts are preventing such actions in order not to lose face before "bystanders," it is not difficult to imagine how Chinese soldiers behave in other parts of China. The people are certainly suffering unspeakable pains, not totally disclosed to us.

One need not hesitate in admitting that such actions arise on account of lack of a friendly relationship between soldiers and people. Walking along the streets of Chungking, I was frequently impressed by the slogan "Soldiers first" and thought that our government at last decided to treat the soldiers well, as in democratic nations, such as the U.S.A.

Later on I found the position was somewhat different. The soldiers instead of being well-treated by the government turned to the people, compelling them to bow to the "superior" class. Numerous soldier-people disputes have thus arisen, the civilians generally on the passive and injured side.

I therefore appeal to the public to urge the government either to treat the soldiers well, as in U.S. forces, or to restrict their unlawful activities through proper education to make them understand that they themselves come from the people and are going to the people again.

They are the people's army, not a special class privileged for having guns in their hands.

A better soldier-people relationship is rather indispensable for the military reforms urgently needed by China and her people.

E. L. CHEN

Shanghai,
January 26, 1946.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

The National City Bank
OF NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1812

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 41 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE: 11500

紅人牌

Selected Leaves

Chieftain
Cigarettes

W. M. Waterman's Tobacco Corp.

中央大藥房
CENTRAL DISPENSARY CO., LTD.
Chemists & Druggists
Wholesale and Retail of Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals, Cosmetics & Medical Supplies.
748 NANKING ROAD Telephone 93366

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

Vol. 100 Shanghai, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1946 No. 11

State Department Reforms

IN recent weeks the U.S. State Department has come in for a great deal of public attention, both in America and abroad. Honest critics of this most important single department of the U.S. Government, as well as professional detractors and ambitious politicians, both in and out of Congress, have added their voices to the tumult.

Out of the welter of charges, counter charges, denials, and what not, it is a little difficult sometimes for the general public to form a clear idea of what is going on and to determine the basic situation.

A large part of the whole difficulty is because the State Department today is unable to cope with the many tasks confronting it. This condition is the direct fault of the American Congress—and through Congress is traceable to the American people. For years isolationist-minded America paid too little attention to its foreign relations and its chosen instrument for conducting these relations. Today, the American people and the American Congress, displeased with the slow, faltering way in which the country's foreign relations are being handled, is looking for a scapegoat. Naturally neither Congress nor the people can blame themselves, so they turn to the logical victim, the underpaid, understaffed and neglected State Department upon which to vent their abuse.

This, of course, is not to say that there is nothing wrong with the State Department. As a result of years of neglect, many practices and customs have developed which must today be discarded. The Department itself must clean house, cutting away many of the bureaucratic methods of procedure which have developed during the years. The Department's whole personnel, and the outlook of the personnel, must be re-invigorated. However, the inherent faults of the organization are well known and so sufficiently publicized that there is little need to re-hash them here.

What is more important now is the realization by the American people and Congress that the nation will not develop a well-functioning, efficient foreign policy instrument unless the people demand it and see to it that Congress carries out their demands.

It is all very well to criticize, and perhaps the successor to the Dies Committee, the Hearst Press and other witch-hunting groups do serve some useful function if they focus public attention at a pressing problem. However, such criticism as these groups are capable of making is not sufficient. What is needed is a thoroughgoing, calm and impartial investigation—an investigation that will point out weak spots AND which will suggest specific remedies.

Because the editors of the Review feel that unless the agency which implements U.S. foreign policy is well constituted and well managed, America can never have satisfactory relations with the rest of the world, we are reprinting elsewhere in this issue an article by Bertram D. Hulen, of the New York Times, the best newspaper account we have seen to date of the deficiencies and needs of the State Department.

How Can We Paint His Picture Before We've Even Seen the Guy?

Since publication of Hulen's dispatch, we have noted — with considerable gratification — that several reforms are now in the process of being carried out within the Department.

One, a long needed step, is the expansion of the Department's facilities for aiding U.S. business men in their dealings abroad. This aid, we trust, will develop along lines most beneficial to the "'small business man," who has steadily lost out in American governmental thinking since the eclipse of the Roosevelt-Wallace policy of aiding the small farmer and business man by the Truman-Byrnes policy of "state trading," which has been so much in evidence of late.

Another move is a plan drawn up within the Department for a re-evaluation of salaries of per-

sonnel and for an improved recruiting and training program for new employees.

These are definitely steps in the right direction and it is to be hoped that they are but the beginning of a long series of much needed reforms.

Independence, Unity, etc.

TO persons not initiated into the depths of politics and political terms, a recent cable from Saigon carried by United Press may appear extremely baffling.

Japanese forces in Indo-China south of the 16th parallel, the report says, number 63,100 and 54,000 of these have already been disarmed. The difference between these figures would be the number of Japanese soldiers still bearing arms some five months after the cessation of hostilities. Doing what?

The cable itself furnishes the answer: together with other allies they are protecting the population of the country from the Vietminh nationalist forces.

Now, Webster says that a nationalist is "an advocate of national independence, unity, etc.," and this leads to the question as to the nature of this "protection" given by the 9100 odd Japanese soldiers whose business is to be tending the rice fields back on the home islands.

The logical answer is that these Samurai warriors are "protecting," with the collaboration of other allied soldiers below the 16th parallel, the population of Indo-China from forces desirous of national independence, unity, etc.

The other, illogical, answer and the one most likely to be adhered to by apologists of the policy, is that these nationalists do not stand for independence, unity, etc. but are intent on subjugation and extermination of the population.

This solicitude for keeping suppressed forces which may ultimately spell the downfall of foreign domination in Indo-China is faintly reminiscent of Philip Petain's message to Frenchmen in that country in September 1940, which said in part:

"After careful calculation, I have instructed my government to open negotiations with Japan so as to save Indo-China from a fatal conflict, WHILE SAFEGUARDING OUR ESSENTIAL RIGHTS."

Thus spake Marshal Petain, since then a tried and condemned collaborationist, who above all wished to safeguard his country's rights, in collaboration with the Japanese, who, it should be added, were at the time too strong to be partially disarmed and used merely as sentinels over the Annamites.

Now that Japan has been relegated from top drawer power politics into the outer darkness of a fourth-rate bracket, its soldiers can safely be used to protect interests foreign to the Indo-Chinese without the necessity of going into elaborate, and costly, negotiations with the Japanese Government.

While recent history abounds in irony, the present situation in Indo-China below the 16th parallel is not entirely free of this element, for the only forces which were actively engaged in resistance against Japanese aggression on Indo-China's soil are those from whom the population is now being "protected" with such care.

In their struggle against the Japanese, nationalist elements were guided by motives similar to those that stir them to resistance against foreign troops on their native soil, viz: independence, unity, etc.

How long will the United Nations stand for such inadequately veiled infringement on the rights of another nation which has every right to set its own house in order without foreign sentinels and advisers?

Alien Property Administration

THE other day we visited the Alien Property Administration, which—in theory at least—was set up to supervise the taking over of enemy property and to arrange for its distribution in a manner best calculated to benefit the public.

Following a 20 minute trek from one floor to another, during which we made one or two futile attempts to elicit directions from a couple of the dozens of scurrying minions bearing tea, towels, wash basins and other such items which seem indispensable to government offices these days, we finally located the so-called Fourth Section which has to do with newsprint.

The fourth official we presented our card to consented to talk to us, but not for very long, because as soon as he learned that we wanted to talk about newsprint, he told us that the best thing we could do would be to go back to our office and write him a letter. It apparently was entirely too simple to let us do it while we were there.

However, before being shown the door we did manage to get in a couple of hasty questions, the answers to which are rather interesting.

We asked him frankly if it were true that the Alien Property Administration to date had not allotted a single ream of newsprint to any foreign-owned publication, although considerable paper had been given Central Government—subsidized publications in Shanghai. The first answar was "no," which was quickly followed by, "well, in fact, we did give some to the Russians," the third reply to this one question by the man with the handy answers was most interesting. He said, "We have not received any requests for newsprint from any foreign paper." As casually as possible, we replied that we had taken the trouble to check before coming and had been assured that such requests had been made. The reply, typical of course, was that it was all "very strange."

At this point the door was indicated and we were told that it was nice of us to drop in and to come back anytime we needed anything. With hat in hand and one foot still in the door, we made a parting remark, "was APA aware that the Chinese Government was now trying to get American Army newsprint declared surplus and turned over to APA's efficient Fourth Section so that Shanghai's papers could be assured of an equitable and even distribution of newsprint." No, he hadn't heard of that, but the best thing for us to do was write the Section a letter, explaining just what it was we wanted.

Now then, these are the facts.

The China Weekly Review, repeatedly ignored by APA, has made representations to the Chinese Ministry of Information — our old standby upon whose shoulder we regularly cry—and the Ministry was told by APA that we would be sent a form to fill out and would be included in the next allotment. **Today APA does not recall this request from the Ministry.**

The Shanghai Evening Post—the only other American-owned publication in China—received one such form from APA. This was filled out and returned AND acknowledged in WRITING by APA. **Today APA does not recall writing such a letter.**

When the Evening Post was omitted from the first allotment, a second letter was written to APA. This letter also was acknowledged in writing AND the Post was PROMISED that it would be INCLUDED in the next allotment. **Today APA does not recall this letter either.**

The British-owned North China Daily News has had a running battle with APA over possession of paper stocks BELONGING to the North China which the Japanese left in the paper's building. At present APA is attempting to make the North China PAY for such of its OWN paper as it so far has used. **Today APA has no recollection of having had any discussions with the North China regarding paper.**

With newsprint today rapidly approaching the thousand dollar a pound mark on the local black market, it is to be compared with gold bars or imported coffee. Further, since newsprint is such a vital commodity for the local press, it is evident that the distribution of seized Japanese stocks must be handled EFFICIENTLY and HONESTLY. This is one bureau where there must be no CORRUPTION or FAVORITISM.

The Review has already complained to Consul-General Paul Josselyn and General Wedemeyer over the obviously high-handed and discriminatory actions of APA's Fourth Section. It is ridiculous that the Chinese authorities are attempting to ensure APA control of American Army newsprint, providing any becomes surplus property.

It seems somewhat ironical that today, when censorship in the liberated areas is about to be abolished, APA is attempting to tighten its already firm hold upon the local press by making an effort to gain control of the only possible new supply of newsprint—the American Army's stock which is currently being used for printing Stars and Stripes.

Clearly, it is urgently necessary that the Central Government investigate the Fourth Section of the Alien Property Administration.

Judging by our experience, the Section either is in the hands of thoroughly incompetent personnel or is openly being mis-managed for political or private enrichment.

---

25 Years Ago In The China Weekly Review

From the February 8, 1921, issue of the Review (Millard's Review of The Far East)—

New Year's note

A celebration was attended by the Tientsin Students' Union, Tientsin Peoples' Union, Ten Men's Group, the Shing Ming Pao and the National Goods Selling Place, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Republic of China in the Tientsin Y.M.C.A. The purpose of the celebration is to impress the public with the adoption of the new calendar in China which is as yet scarcely used.

* * *

Objection overruled

In spite of persistent opposition from the Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang, officials are about to enforce an income tax on the Chinese people.

* * *

South wind

No newspaper from Canton may now be admitted to Wuchow, as the Kwangsi authorities fear that their people may be influenced by the popular government agitation of the Cantonese.

10 Years Ago

From The February 12, 1936, issue of the Review—

American Court . . .

Judge Milton J. Helmick sentenced Frank J. Raven to five years and J. Warner Brown to two years for embezzlement of various sums of money while operating the now defunct American Oriental Finance Corporation.

* * *

Improving

W. H. Donald, who has been ill for some time and receiving medical attention in the War Memorial Hospital in Hongkong, is improving.

* * *

New Dam

Dr. H. H. Kung visited Changshu last week to attend the foundation stone laying ceremony of a new dam. After a speech by Dr. Kung, a report on the history of the dam was delivered by Fu Ju-ling, chairman of the Yangtze River Commission.

Import Profits Today May Be Largest Since Taiping Era

By JOHN AHLERS

NOW or never is the time to import goods into China. It will be many years before opportunities for importing goods at such a large profit again appear. Today the profits to be made are enormous and entirely out of the ordinary. It is amazing to see that many of those business men and corporations who boast of importing as their speciality do not realize, or do not realize fully, these opportunities. It is just another case of a great many people not being able to see the forest because of the trees.

Twentieth Century import business normally lacks the element of adventure, big risk, and commercial romance which characterized the foreign trade of the XVIIth, XVIIIth and most of the XIXth centuries. An international routine of import business has been developed, and the incurring of large risks is eliminated by insurance, price hedging in commodity futures, and forward purchases or sales of foreign exchanges. With a routine established, and risks reduced to a minimum, normal profits from imports are very small in our time, since quite naturally risks run and possible reward in business are proportional.

At this moment, in China, importing faces bigger risks than usual. There is, first of all, no forward market in foreign exchanges where an importer could contract presently, on placing an order abroad, a purchase of foreign currency for future delivery by the time that his obligation will become due. He might buy, of course, the amount of his future obligation in form of American dollar notes, but this requires capital to the full amount of his turnover, and he might just as well pay the exporter abroad cash in advance. Under cash payment instead of credit terms, import volume is bound to be smaller—though what imports are thus contracted are likely to incur smaller financing costs. Cash in advance means, in particular, that all the risks not otherwise specifically covered will be with the importer.

Next, the price level in China is very high as compared with countries from which China may hope to import fresh supplies. The price level here, in thousands of commodities, is from three to twenty times higher than abroad. By that much, then, prices in China may come down as new imports rush in. Importing into a market where a temporary upward price trend promises to be soon followed by a precipitous downward move has its obvious complications and dangers.

Third, there is uncertainty about the assessment of import duty by the Chinese Maritime Customs. The import duties now are all ad valorem, i.e., they are expressed in percentages of the value of the goods imported. Proper assessment of that value becomes a main problem. The Customs Law authorizes assessment according to either invoice value cif. China ports, or market value in China. The latter is for almost all foreign commodities a multiple of the former. Although the Maritime Customs in notable instances assessed import values according to invoice prices cif. Shanghai, there are on record other cases in which the far higher local market value was taken as a basis of valuation.

But against these risks—unusual for the XXth century—of importing goods into China at the present juncture must be weighed the compensation which stands promised in the form of extra-ordinary profits as a reward of courageous enterprise. With prices here a multiple of prices abroad, early importers stand a good chance to double, treble and quadruple their funds at a single stroke. Even after prices will have started upon a definite downward trend, it will be a long time before all of the price discrepancy resulting from wartime commodity shortages will have been ironed out. Even comparative latecomers among importers will stand a good chance of reaping profits of 50 and 100 percent.

Compare these profit possibilities with the normally usual one-half to three or four percent of gross import profit, and you see the situation. Not since the years of the Taiping Revolution, when fortunes were made—and lost—on a single shipment or a few shipments of goods, have there been such extra-ordinary import profit possibilities in China. In those years of the 1850's and 1860's, Shanghai importers would not have hesitated a moment but would have rushed at the chance and lived up to the opportunity. That was before the cable, the radio, the motor vessel, the Suez and Panama Canals.

Today, we hear the importers and others clamor for a fixation of new official foreign exchange rates, for free and open spot and forward markets for foreign exchange, for definite assurances as regards import value assessment by the Maritime Customs, for lower insurance and freight rates, commercial treaties and government protection. They want all this settled before they will really start out to reap the 100 odd percent of extra-ordinary import profit.

Those who thus clamor overlook a few things. Certainly, all of what they clamor for should be settled, and will be settled in time. But when all this will have been settled, imports once more will be easy routine, and the possibilities of extra-ordinary profit will have disappeared. As things become more settled, and risks are eliminated, and goods come in, commodity prices will come down here, and price discrepancies between here and abroad will be reduced. The more these latter are reduced, the smaller extra-ordinary profit chances will become. The day when all the extra-ordinary risks will have been eliminated, the extra-ordinary profit chances will have gone, too.

Importers stand at the cross-roads. Those who will wait for complete normalization will not be able to do import business now, nor in the near future, but will have to wait for the time when profit margins will have been reduced to the small fractions of normal years. Those who want to benefit from a one-time historic opportunity, and are not afraid of substantial risks where large profits lure, better start right away and order new goods abroad, raise the funds to pay for them, fight for the shipping priorities, and get the goods here and through the Customs into the China market.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office: SAN FRANCISCO

149 Szechuen Road

Telephone Nos. 16831-16832-16833

Private Exchange to all Departments

Review the events of the past year. 14 American magazines per month (1945 publications) will be delivered to you by our magazine circulating service. Changed three times weekly. Delivery anywhere. Details 53063, from 9-12, 3-6; Sat. 9-12; Sun. 10-12. First Shanghai Reading Circle. Founded Mar. 1, 1939.

Magistrate Sun Lan Works For Women's Rights In Red China

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

A Kiangsu Base of the New 4th Communist Army, Dec. 24:

THE courtyard before the magistrate's hall was crowded with hundreds of people all demanding the death of one man. There were old women in patched denim jackets and ancient black shawls. There were ragged cripples who had hobbled into the courtyard bearing banners with slogans like "Death for the traitors!" There were young women with hands already roughened and gnarled by work in the fields. Some were children who had come with their parents and grandparents. One was an old blind man in rags who knelt before the magistrate and raised his arms upward in prayer—prayer that the man who had caused his misfortune be executed now, today!

The magistrate, standing on a chair in the middle of the crowd, raised her arms and there was silence for a moment. She was a small, attractive woman who might have passed, in other clothes, for a teacher at one of America's more advanced girl's schools, or for a professional or business woman of any of the world's metropolitan centers. In the uniform of the New 4th Army, with her black, bobbed hair tucked neatly under the steel-blue soldier's cap, she could be only the representative of the local government.

"Do you trust the government?" she asked first.

"Of course! Surely!" the people roared back and some added, "That's why we're here."

"Then you know the government will see justice done to Major Gow," she continued. "This is a democratic government and it is right that you should come before it to make your complaints. You may tell me now. What kind of man is this Gow?"

For a moment there was a confusion of shouting and then Magistrate Sun Lan began to get individual answers. The blind man who knelt before her told how Gow, the puppet officer, had threatened his only son and frightened the boy so he had committed suicide leaving a crippled wife under care of the helpless old man. A thick, angry-faced woman told how she had been forced to sell two of her sons into slavery in order to pay the exhorbitant taxes imposed on her family by this same Gow. Others told how he had tortured their husbands to death, how they had starved under his taxes and still been forced to give more and more. As the crimes of Gow were recounted, the people grew angry again listening and broke up the recitation of complaints with yelling.

"Kill him now! Today! Today!"

Magistrate Sun began talking again. She told them the government would fix a date when Gow should be confronted by the people who might accuse him face to face. She told them there could be no final hearing on Gow's case today for many people outside town also had complaints against him and they must be given a chance to be heard.

Her reasoning was good, but not good enough for the people who had worked themselves into a higher pitch than ever. Besides, her voice wasn't loud enough to carry above the crowd now. So one of her assistants got up and repeated her words in a manner sufficiently oratorical to silence the crowd and in a few moments the crowd was applauding. In a few more moments it was headed for the exits. It would elect representatives and present a detailed list of the people's grievances against Gow and when the time for the trial came, the people would be ready.

Listening to the complaints of such crowds is an everyday chore for Magistrate Sun who is really only a vice-magistrate of Hwai An Hsien. More often than not, she finds herself in the position of magistrate for the man who was elected by the people is busy supervising the roadbuilding program of the hsien—a unit about as large as an American county. Also, he is a farmer who won the respect of the people by waging unceasing war against the Japanese, but he has little education and he prefers to leave much of the formal work of his office to Miss Sun.

She has plenty of education, being a graduate of Tsing Hwa University in Peiping, and she too commands the respect of the people because when the Japs started mopping-up bases of the New 4th in Northern Kiangsu, she was almost the only official who stuck at her post and refused to run. Now, in her postwar position, she finds the gentry class respects her for her learning while the lao pai hsing —the "Old Hundred Names"—remember her for her courage.

But in Communist China, as in America, Miss Sun says there are certain prejudices against females in government. There is no restriction to keep women from holding public office, but once a woman has such an office, she must execute it far more carefully than would the average man. Chinese have believed for several thousand years that the woman's place is in the home, so if a woman official makes a mistake, they are quick to ask what anyone expected of a woman, anyhow.

Prejudice is not so formidable an obstacle to the career woman in Communist China as lack of education. Except for the minority of educated women who have migrated into this area from Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, and other cities, most of the women here have been bound to their families by feudal tradition. If there was money for a college education, it was spent on the most promising son, not the daughter, so most of the local women are woefully ignorant of anything more profound than the proper oil for cooking cabbage and the best time for planting turnips.

It's a situation which the Women's Association of the Democratic Government is working to improve. Miss Sun was an officer in the association before she was a magistrate and she knows a great deal about that organization's program. There are three chief divisions of that program: "Production," "Cultural Education," and "Sanitation." The Association puts "Production" first because it has discovered that most women are bound to their homes by economic necessity. Therefore, the association encourages their participation in part-time collective weaving and spinning projects by which they may earn enough to hire girls to take care of their babies while they're off learning to read and write, and later when they're attending to government business.

A rabid anti-feminist might wonder what will happen to the babies when all the girls decide to educate themselves at once, but the answer seems fairly obvious. All Chinese women don't want to be magistrates any more than all American men want to be Senators, or county sheriffs.

TEXACO

THE TEXAS COMPANY (CHINA) LTD.

High Quality Gasoline, Kerosene, Diesel Oils, Lubricating Oils and Greases, and Other Petroleum Products for all purposes.

Main Office — Shanghai

District Offices in Principal Cities in China

Only recently has the Women's Association been able to do anything material toward its program for liberating women from the ancient Chinese Feudal domestic system. During the war, the association spent most of its energy teaching women how to help the New 4th Army with food, medical aid, and nursing, and with anti-Japanese work among the people. Now that conditions are somewhat more stable and the New 4th holds a number of towns and cities, work toward realization of the program is advancing more rapidly.

The benefits of peace for Chinese women motivate Sun Lan's message for American women. She says, "I learned much about American Democracy and the progress of American women when I studied at Tsing Hwa. It's an American school, you know, with American ideas. I believe American women must have had something to do with the change of American policy toward China announced by President Truman.

"I ask just this—that American women keep on working to influence American policy. Only under peaceful conditions can Chinese women gain the freedom American women have won."

Sun Lan traveled over much of China with her father when she was a little girl, and since he was an official in the judicial branch of the Central Government, she learned much of the workings of government in different places. Later, living in Shanghai and Peiping, she saw more of the struggles of Chinese women for education and careers of their own.

"Women can hold jobs in the Kuomintang," she says, "but they are under limitations that keep any of them from rising above the clerk, typist, secretary sort of position."

Sun Lan's first political activity occurred in 1935 when she participated in the Peiping students' Anti - Japanese demonstrations. Later she taught in Shanghai and in 1942 she entered the Communist-guerrilla area to work with the New 4th Army in Southern Kiangsu.

Because of her education, she was made head of the branch of the New 4th Army which promoted Cultural Education, and it was there she met her first opposition from men who thought women were not capable of running anything properly. For a time, she found that her subordinates did not take her orders seriously. She did nothing drastic to change their minds. She just worked ahead at her job and she says that gradually their respect for her grew so that their prejudice was forgotten.

It must have been completely forgotten by the summer of 1945, for in an election to choose representatives to make up a delegation from the New 4th Army area to Yenan, Sun Lan received more votes than any of the nine other representatives who were to accompany her. When the Japanese surrendered, the trip was put aside as the Central Committee at Yenan decided to concentrate on occupying the new areas that would be freed by the withdrawal of the Japanese garrisons.

Although the Chinese Communists believe in complete equality for women, the New 4th Army's women seldom bore arms against the Japanese. Sun Lan says that there was never any need for women to man the New 4th's rifles and machine guns because there were always plenty of male recruits who would require less training. The shortages were those of guns and ammunition, not men. Also, there were many auxiliary duties that could be performed by women better than by men, and one of the jobs of the Women's Association was to show the women of the countryside how important those duties were.

Nevertheless, there have been women volunteers for local militia units and even a few for the New 4th Army, and they have never been turned away. Some were employed on patrols around their area while others did guard duty. Many more fought with the guerrilla units known as the "People's Army," which was the strongest single element that kept the Japs and Puppets from occupying more than the centers of population and the lines of communication.

One woman, Yang Chuen, a political commissar, was well-known throughout the New 4th for her courage and her proficiency with weapons. Recently she has been employed as a commander of troops who establish new bases in Kiangsu where the Japanese and puppets have either evacuated or been driven away.

Tomorrow is Christmas, but Sun Lan won't be watching for Santa Claus. She'll be getting ready to preside over the trial of Major Gow. That comes the day after Christmas and the people will be back with the list of complaints she told them to make.

EAT AT
Jimmy's
133 Nanking Road
Shanghai
Branch 11-3 Rue Montauban

上海新時代書報社
THE
MODERN AGE BOOK STORE
General Agents & Distributors of
Chinese & English Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals.
With Mailing Purchasing Dept.
Prompt Service Guaranteed
For particulars please apply to:
The Modern Age Book Store
House 6, Lane 287 Kweichow Road
Shanghai—Telephone 90810

康大藥房
KANLOH DISPFNSARY, LTD.
Commission Agents
Buying and Selling
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Cosmetics, etc.
Wholesale and Retail
You are always welcome
439 Hankow Road Tels. 91138, 92959

新華信託儲蓄銀行
Sin-Hua Trust & Savings Bank
Head Office:
361 KIANGSE ROAD, SHANGHAI.
TELEPHONE 18109

Dilatory Yamashita Trial Said Reminiscent Of Leipzig Trials

By

LIN WO-CHIANG (林我將)

THE first war crimes trial in the Philippines of the Japanese general Tomyuki Yamashita, before the Military Commission of five U.S. generals was brought to a conclusion on December 7, 1945, when the former "Tiger of Malaya," was sentenced to death by hanging for condoning atrocities in Manila during the war. To this sentence Yamashita objected on the ground that the Military Commission had no authority to try him. He has appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court for a hearing. Ever since then questions of the competency of the Military Commission to pass the sentence and whether or not the U.S. Supreme Court should intervene, have attracted much attention and given rise to diverse comments.

Despite the contention of Yamashita, American Prosecutor General, J. Howard McGrath was of the opinion, that "Since Yamashita was tried by a Military Commission created by an Army in the field of combat, the Commission has jurisdiction and the Supreme Court may not inquire into the evidence or any alleged procedural irregularities or defects," such as contended by his defence attorneys. He said the Military tribunal was not a court, but a branch of the executive arm of the Government. He further said that by long established procedure in the laws of war, a military commission had the right to try enemy belligerents for violations of the law of war committed prior to their capture, even after cessation of hostilities, when the civil courts are open. There are, however, others who think that the Supreme Court may wish to review the case, but that it is possible that the military tribunal in Manila might ignore the Court's acceptance of the appeal.

No matter what, the question of jurisdiction raised after the verdict was given by the Military Commission, throws a shadow over the case, which to all appearances had been conducted in regular fashion, and the defendant had been given ample chance to defend himself. If this case were to be made a subject of conflict between military and civil courts now, it might lead to delay of punishment and the escape of the war-criminal from justice, a fear fully justified by the lessons learned from World War I, in which out of a list of about 900 war-criminals only 12 were actually convicted. Those who have followed this case will agree that Yamashita should have little reason for complaint, seeing that the Military Commission had spent six solid weeks hearing his trial, in which the testimony of 286 persons was presented, and their statements embodied in 4055 pages of documents. Few criminals, be they war-criminals or the common garden varieties, have ever been given such fastidious care. The delay of execution has already raised hope among the Japanese that their "hero" would be treated lightly, or be allowed to have the "right" to commit hari-kiri. According to a report from Tokyo 86,000 Japanese have signed petitions to General Douglas MacArthur, asking that Yamashita be given a lighter sentence or granted the right to commit hari-kiri.

In considering the Yamashita case, and indeed all similar cases, it should not be forgotten that the extreme punishment awarded was not prompted by the "thirst for vengence," but rather intended to be exemplary. The generation that has witnessed Mussolini strung upside down in a public square in Rome, would think twice before attempting to follow his foot-steps. True to the Axis pattern, Yamashita was not less pompous and theatrical than Mussolini. On his arrival from Malaya, after the British forces had surrendered to him, to take charge of the Japanese offense against the Americans in the Philippines, he assured the then bogus Philippine president, saying: "I shall stage another scene of surrender for the benefit of Your Excellency." This, he did later, but it was only to surrender himself to the Americans.

Coming to the question of jurisdiction, which could be very much involved or fairly simple, depending on the standpoint taken. Without prejudice to the authority of the U.S Supreme Court, it may be said that the view held by McGrath, that the Military Commission has jurisdiction, and that intervention by the Supreme Court in a case of this kind was unnecessary, has the merit of simplicity, and is not without sound legal basis. He bases his argument, as we have seen, on the premises that the Military Commission was not a court, in the strict sense of the term, but a branch of the executive arm of the Government and, therefore, its findings are not subject to the review of the Supreme Court. In this connection it may be recalled that some years ago Prof. Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago, while dealing with the question of the enforcement of the laws of war wrote that the enforcement of the laws and customs of war is largely in the hands of military commissions. Because, as he states, "the imposition of criminal penalties upon violators is the means employed by law. It must not be lost sight of, however, that the control of the army is largely executive rather than legal. It is to the discretion of the commanding officers that the enforcement of the laws of war, whether written or unwritten, in treaties, or in orders, is left."

This point may be further amplified by the fact—a fact often overlooked—that the nature of a war crimes court is politico-legal. It is political, because such a court is set up by the executive arm of the Government in pursuance of a certain policy, which may be national or international, in the course of war or at its conclusion. On the other hand, it is legal in as

MARK YOUR RADIOGRAMS

"Via RCA"

FOR

DIRECT RADIO TELEGRAPH SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

(Cooperating with the Chinese Government Radio Administration)

FOR FREE FORMS APPLY TO

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Sassoon Arcade, Nanking Road

Tel. 12558

much as it is organized under the order of superior military authority and the whole proceeding, from the trial findings, to the sentence, are the solemn acts of a court conducted according to the prescribed forms of law. And, it applies the laws of war and custom.

How much the handling of war criminals is a matter of policy may be seen from the view expressed by some international lawyers, who believe that as far as the leading and notorious war criminals are concerned, they could simply be declared guilty of having violated the laws of warfare, and be summarily executed, even without the ceremony of trials, on being apprehended. This was essentially how the Allied Powers treated Napoleon in 1815, following the historic "100 days" episode. On March 13, 1815, the Congress of Vienna issued a declaration that having violated his agreement in escaping from Elba and re-entering France with an armed force, Napoleon had "destroyed the sole legal title upon which his existence depended....placed himself outside the protection of law." This clearly was an act based on policy, on international policy, notwithstanding.

In the light of the arguments and the historical precedent under review, Yamashita could have been summarily condemned, and yet this would have evoked little or no protest from the legal world, seeing that it was not entirely legal in nature. No one could deny that Yamashita was one of the leading men among the truculent militarists of Japan; he was notorious. The Chinese in Singapore have recently demanded the extradition of Yamashita for trial there, because he condoned the massacre of 52,000 Chinese by the Japanese occupation forces under him. If he succeeds in evading the sentence of the American tribunals, he may have to run the gauntlet before courts sitting elsewhere, which may be British, Chinese or international, as the United States is not the only nation interested.

In discussing war crimes trials and the dispatch of war criminals, we should not fail to benefit by the lessons learned at the end of World War I and during the ensuing years. The previous attempt to punish war criminals was reduced to a farce, principally because prosecutions were not seriously followed up, the loose framing of charges and the uncertainty of jurisdiction. The result was that the majority of the war criminals went scot free.

Relying on Article 228 of the Treaty of Versailles, in which the German Government agreed to recognize "the right of the Allied and Associated Powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war," the principal Allied Government presented to the Germans on February 3, 1920, a list of war criminals containing almost 900 names. Although in signing the Peace Treaty in 1919, the Germans had solemnly promised to deliver up the accused for trials, they soon recanted. They proposed to try the accused before their own court, the Supreme Court of the Reich at Leipzig, stating that "Germany would make all conceivable guarantees for impartial and firm execution of the proceedings."

The Allied Powers agreed to the proposal, and on May 7, 1920, handed over an "abridged list" of 45 names to the German Government. This "test list" was intended to be a test as to how far the Germans could be trusted. This is what came to be known as the Leipzig Trials, in which some of the accused were either acquitted or lightly punished, while the majority of them were not even arraigned before the court. A summary of the accused wanted and the outcome of the Leipzig trials will speak for itself.

Number of accused in the original Allied list	900
Number included on the "abridged list"	45
Number actually tried	12
Number actually convicted ..	6

The sham trials, however, were allowed to drag on until 1922, when the French protested to the German Government, that "it has not kept its promise to administer justice objectively and loyally." That was the end, or beginning of the end, of the war crimes trials in Europe some 25 years ago. As we look at the trials of war criminals in Manila and at Nuremberg at present, our fear of stumbling into the pitfalls that marked the progress of war crimes trials in the past grows. To give one instance or two, the trials now are inclined to be long-drawn-out, and often encumbered with a surplus of witnesses and evidences, which add nothing to the condemnation. In the Yamashita case as many as 286 persons were presented as witnesses and their statements ran to 4055 pages! While in Europe the Nazi prisoners now on trial at Nuremberg complained about "the dilatory" attitude of the prosecution. One press report on the progress of the trial on January 23, said: "Herman Goering and his friends took no pains to hide from the courtroom attendants that they are bored with the multitude of detail offered by the French counsel."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Food prices, which soared previous to the Lunar New Year, remained on that level despite the termination of the holidays, the China Press reports. Hikes from 20 to 40 percent were noted in beef and mutton prices and this was thought to be on account of the main sources of beef—Nanking and Tanyang—still holidaying. Considerable increases were likewise registered in salt, chicken, duck, egg, beetroot and potato prices.

"Tweed"
SHIRTMAKERS
MEN'S OUTFITTERS
well known for first class Workmanship
10 Central Road Tel. 10431

A A
AID TO ALLIES
DOWNTOWN BAZAAR
FOR ALLIED FORCES
89 Foochow Road
Embroideries, curios, jewelry, silk piece goods, porcelain, brass ware, Foochow lacquer ware, furs, carved wooden boxes, leather-goods, other carved figures, articles, paintings and pictures, etc.
BETTER QUALITY AND CHEAPER PRICES
Guaranteed by Shanghai joint service committee for allied forces and W.A.S.C.

Complete Reorganization Of State Department Necessary

By BERTRAM D. HULEN

(Reprinted from New York Times)

THE fiery charges of sabotage of high diplomatic policy and of lack of coordination that have been leveled at the lower echelons of the State Department and the Foreign Service by Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley as a result of his experiences as Ambassador to China have served to bring dramatically into the open a situation which has long been smouldering.

Whatever the official decision will be on the charges after the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has completed its consideration of them, opinion is widespread, as evidenced by the applause repeatedly given General Hurley by the galleries during his appearance as a witness before the committee, that President Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes should encourage public confidence by placing both the department and the Foreign Service on a more efficient and better coordinated basis, tighten discipline, and insist upon loyalty within the ranks.

Intricate Mechanism

There are some veteran observers who even go so far as to suggest that Mr. Byrnes should drop all else until he has completed this task of reorganization, so that he could have the best instrument possible upon which to rely in formulating and executing foreign policy.

Yet this is easier said than done, for the State Department is an intricate mechanism which deals with delicate problems. It is probably the least known to the public of all the departments and major agencies of the Government.

What is this oldest and at the same time least known department of the Government, an organization that goes back to 1789, a date antedating most governments in the world today.

It is a structure headed by the Secretary of State consisting of the State Department organization itself and the Foreign Service, which operates out of it in staffing our embassies, legations and consulates abroad as well as providing experts within the department. There are in the entire organization some 7500 officers and employees.

840 Foreign Service Officers

Of these there are in the Foreign Service 840 officers—that is, consular officials, diplomatic secretaries and counselors of embassies, and some 3000 clerks. In the State Department itself there are approximately 3600 officers and employees. The accompanying chart illustrates how the work of the department is organized.

At present there are only five assistant secretaries of State, but one is soon to be appointed to fill the vacancy in the post that is entrusted with maintaining liaison between the department and Congress.

The present assistant secretaries of State are James Clement Dunn, in charge of world affairs by geographical areas; William L. Clayton, in charge of international economic affairs; Spruille Braden, in charge of American republics affairs; William Benton, in charge of public and cultural relations, and Donald Russell, in charge of administrative affairs of the department.

Career Diplomats

Of the five, only Mr. Dunn is a career diplomat; the others are successful men of affairs who are new to diplomacy except for Mr. Braden who has served as Ambassador to Argentina, to Cuba, and to Colombia. It is a state of affairs new to the department, which heretofore has always had a generous share of career diplomats on this level.

This lack of career diplomats is now pointed to as a weakness in that Mr. Byrnes does not have the benefit of seasoned professional judgment from his assistant secretaries of State as a whole. But they have the merit of representing the outside point of view.

Green H. Hackworth, the legal adviser, is a veteran of more than a quarter of a century in the department, while Leo Pasvolsky, the officer in charge of international organization and security affairs, is an expert who rose to his present place under Cordell Hull.

In the case of high policy decisions, a question will come up from one of the secondary units, or the Secretary of State or one of his chief aides will submit a problem to the unit where experts in the subject at issue will pass upon it. The matter will then soon reach the division chief and, after consideration, go to the director of the office, who will take it up with an assistant Secretary of State.

It is then that the subject comes in for final processing. Not only will the assistant secretary of State give it his attention, but he may discuss it with another assistant secretary or with some experienced special adviser to the Secretary of State and often with the Under-Secretary of State.

Moreover, before a decision is finally reached the matter will be submitted to a coordinating and a staff committee of the Secretary of State, committees that include the Under-Secretary, the assistant secretaries and the counselors and legal advisers, as well as directors of offices. The staff committee sits with the Secretary of State.

Having run this gamut the decision, if on a sufficiently important subject, before being made final, will be taken up by the Secretary of State with the President.

Excellent In Theory

The system is excellent in theory, but in practice, as in all things human, at times it falls down. There are sometimes different points of view among the experts, as in the years before Pearl Harbor there were some who were strongly anti-Japanese and others who felt that somehow an accommodation might be achieved with Japan that would avert war.

There have been other instances when a chief of a division was out of sympathy with the basic foreign policy of an administration, so that he was transferred to some less influential position. Such things happen in all organizations, public or private.

And now there are suggestions, impelled by General Hurley's charges that the foreign service, which was placed on a professional basis by the Rogers Act twenty years ago, has perhaps grown out

The
National Industrial Bank of China
Transacting
Modern Banking Business
Branch Office: 130 Peking Road, Shanghai—Tel: 18725-9
Sub-Branch: 428 Rue du Consulat, Shanghai—Tel. 87817-85432

W.A.S.C. CENTRAL BAZAAR
For Allied Forces
The National Products Service Center
Represented by
Leading Manufacturers and Exporters
NOW OPEN !
EXHIBITION and SALES
Embroideries, Laces, Linens, Table Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Curios, Jewels, Silk Piece Goods, Silver Ware, Porcelain, China Ware, Lacquer Ware, Metal Ware, Rugs, Mattings, and Many Other Items.
Reliable Prices, Quality and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Business Hours: Daily 10 a.m.—7 p.m. Sundays 1.30—7 p.m.
2nd Floor, THE SUN CO. BLDG., Nanking Road Entrance

of bounds. If this is so, there may be some trimming out of dead wood that even members of the foreign service itself admit is to be found within their ranks. And there may be a more strict inspection and supervision of its personnel.

Members of the foreign service enter the ranks through the process of examinations held by the State Department and, after a period of initial training by the department, are sent into the field as vice consuls. As time goes on and they demonstrate capacity, they become consuls and consul generals, as well as secretaries in the diplomatic service.

Promotions From Within

The best of them often are appointed Ministers and Ambassadors after years in the service. Some become Assistant Secretaries of State and a few, like Sumner Welles, have become Under-Secretaries of State.

In the course of their service they are recalled periodically from their foreign posts and assigned to divisions and offices in the State Department where they serve for limited periods as experts in their fields.

Naturally differences of views develop and, if correction is necessary, they are transferred to other posts or forced to resign. They are not supposed to hold views on domestic politics and remain in the service as administrations change without regard to national elections.

Not much trouble ordinarily is experienced in the shaping of policy down in the organization but differences of opinion do develop higher up, especially among Assistant Secretaries of State and even between the Under-Secretary and the Secretary of State, as was seen in the relations between Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles that culminated in the forced resignation of Mr. Welles.

In other less prominent instances Assistant Secretaries have resigned for "personal reasons" or have been sent abroad as Ministers or Ambassadors to get them out of Washington.

The whole organization is constantly watched to keep the machine running smoothly although not always successfully.

Students Continue To Agitate For Reforms

STUDENT demonstrations in the major cities of China—touched off more than a month ago by the killing of three students and one teacher by Kunming Garrison Troops—continued last week as some 5000 students staged a mass meeting and parade in Canton and as sympathetic students prepared for a showdown at the trial of eight students in Nanking.

The Canton demonstration which took place on January 30, began with a mass meeting at the campus of the National Sun Yat-sen University. In addition to making demands that the Central Government punish Kwan Lin-cheng, former Kunming garrison commander, who was in charge of government troops at the time of the Kunming "incident," the students issued a manifesto consisting of the following 11 points:

The PCC session must be a success.

We strongly oppose civil war.

The armistice agreement must be fully realized.

We support Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's four point promise on the protection of basic rights of the people.

We ask the Allied armed forces to withdraw from China.

We support the democratization of politics and nationalization of armed forces.

We advocate that the delegation for the National People's Assembly be reasonably re-elected.

We demand severe penalities for puppets and traitors.

We advocate freedom of thought and freedom of academic knowledge for professors.

We oppose the blockade on news.

We welcome Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's guidance in the campaign for peaceful and democratic national reconstruction.

In Nanking students were preparing for the trial, scheduled for this week, of the eight student representatives who were imprisoned some time ago. Eight prominent Nanking lawyers were reported to have volunteered to defend the students, while Chen Chong-po, special inspecting commissioner from the Central Government, whose duty is to check upon any irregularities among government officials, was scheduled to attend the trials as an observer.

Earlier in the week, a delegation of nearly 200 students from Shanghai kneeled in the jail yard in Nanking until the imprisoned students, who had been on a hunger strike, agreed to accept food.

Meanwhile, students in Kunming have returned to classes, but mass meetings and protest demonstrations are continuing, an American traveler told the China Weekly Review. He said that despite government orders the students had refused to bury the coffins of the slain students, keeping them enshrined in the library at Lienta where thousands of people have filed past to pay tribute to the martyred teacher and students and to make donations to the fund being raised by Kunming students. So far, he said, the students say they have collected CNC$40,000,000.

Since the occurrence of the riot and the subsequent permission granted by authorities for student assemblies, a mammoth mass meeting has taken place at the Lienta campus each Sunday afternoon, with thousands of students and townspeople gathering to hear speeches by professors and students.

Task Force To Be Used For Atom Tryout May 1

THE long awaited announcement of the final plans to test out the atom bomb against a large naval task force was made by the United States Navy Department in Washington.

A total of 97 vessels ranging from huge battleships to submarines and transports, all the types of craft that make up a modern task-force will be the sprawling target for the bombing operation which is due to be held May 1, somewhere near the Marshall islands.

The undertaking, which is going to be a purely United States operation, will involve two aircraft carriers, four battleships, two cruisers, 16 destroyers, five submarines and 19 transports from the United States fleet, while the German Navy cruiser Prinz Eugen and the Japanese battleship Nagato, together with the light cruiser Sakaia, will also be included. A total of 50 American ships and a contingent of 20,000 men will arrange the experiment and be on hand to record the results.

The targets will be deployed in a manner to record the effects of from probable destruction to negligible damage.

After the initial test of the atom bomb dropped on a huge task force is recorded, 50 deep-water tests are planned to be undertaken at a later date.

STANDARD VACUUM OIL CO.

MOBILGAS MOBILOIL

and

All other high quality petroleum products

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Byrnes Reveals Kurile Islands Pact At Yalta

FOLLOWING an exchange between Moscow radio and Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary of State, over the question of the ultimate status of the Kurile Islands situated to the north-east of the Japanese mainland, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes wishing apparently to clarify the impasse which was created by the contradictory assertions of both parties, announced that the Yalta Conference had resulted in a strict agreement for permanent Russian possession of these islands.

Byrnes added that this agreement, which gave Russia the right to possess these islands undisputably after the war, was kept secret since it was concluded at a time when its revelation would have given the Japanese a hint as to ultimate Russian participation in the Pacific war when victory over Germany was achieved.

Although designed to straighten out possible irritation between the United States and Russia over the question of the Kuriles, this statement of Byrnes', while achieving its primary purpose, nevertheless caused considerable surprise in the United States.

Following Byrnes' revelation pretaining to the status of these strategic islands and the provision that a peace treaty would be required to formalize Russian possession of same, the San Francisco Chronicle declared in an editorial that the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt had far overstepped his constitutional rights when he committed the United States to permanent Russian possession of the Japanese Kurile Islands without receiving a "yes" or "no" from the Senate.

Meanwhile James D. White, Associated Press staff writer pointed out that according to Secretary Byrnes the United States Senate will have its say in the question, since the final peace treaty will have to be ratified by it. Moreover, he added, those "who might argue that Russia has no business in the Kuriles have only to imagine the attitude of the United States if a similar string of islands locked in either the American coast from Newfoundland to Florida or Alaska be denied this power."

Local Japanese Hold First Free Elections

TOPPING the list of successful candidates with almost 17,000 votes was Kanzo Uchiyama, a former bookseller in this city for many years, with Mrs. Mashie Hamamoto, a graduate of a Japanese Women's College, second with 12,200 votes, in the first democratic elections held by Japanese here or, for that matter, anywhere else. Representatives to the Japanese Association's Committee were chosen by almost 80,000 local Japanese last week and 90 percent of all eligible voters cast their ballots for 70 candidates of whom 25 were elected, including five women.

These elections were held almost two months ahead of the scheduled elections on the home islands and were considered to be "a straw in the Japanese political wind."

Democracy at work for the first time among members of the local Japanese community was reflected in the heated campaign speeches in the pre-election period. Platforms included mutual aid, repatriation procedure, livelihood after return home, democratization of the Association and women's suffrage.

In connection with the campaign, one resident wrote in a letter to the editor of the Reform Daily News, published by the Chinese Third Army Headquarters here, that the Japanese should pay special care that no members of the reactionary groups recently singled out by General MacArthur obtain votes or be elected to the Committee. The writer expressed the opinion that should undemocratic people be elected by the residents, with foreign observers in this multi-national city, the settlement of Japanese problems will become more difficult.

Three Japanese members of the Society of Japanese Democratic Revolution, Osamu Haruba, Jiro Kate and Suehiko Moriyama, have arrived from Chungking to take part in the cultural enlightenment and re-education of local Japanese.

Soviets May Compete In World Cotton

A PROGRAM recently approved by the U.S.S.R. Council of People's Commissars for expansion of cotton growing in Uzbekistan between 1946 and 1953, is designed to increase the cotton-sown area to 815,000 hectares and to 1,000,000 hectares in 1953. This will result in supplies to the Government to reach the huge figure of 1,160,000 tons this year and 2,400,000 tons in 1953, provided the yield per hectare is likewise increased to 15 and 25 percent respectively.

To ensure the fulfillment of this ambitious program fertilizers will be imported into Uzbekistan, new factories will be built and old ones reconstructed in the republic itself.

While only 67 percent of all sowing is now performed by machinery the program calls for a 90 percent machine cotton growing industry in 1953.

Reports from the United States indicate that American cotton growers are watching developments in this line in the Soviet Union and are concerned over the assertion that Russia desires cotton mills in East European countries to use her cotton and resell the resultant textiles to Russia.

At the same time, the Russian Cotton Research Institute claims to have cultivated in Russia the American cotton plant and further developed a new long staple, high quality fiber. Russian cotton delivered to Britain shows that it is packed in round bales averaging 275 pounds.

Meanwhile, an expert on the cotton question declared in Tokyo that the import of cotton from the United States and other countries for Japan's lagging mills will not put Japan back into the world cotton goods competition.

To relieve the world textile shortage the State Department plans to send cotton to Japan. This plan was enthusiastically greeted by U.S. cotton growers, but was protested by American textile manufacturers, who fear Japanese competition made possible through low wage scales.

金 城 銀 行

KINCHENG BANKING CORPORATION

200 KIANGSI ROAD

SHANGHAI

司公鏡眼華精

The National Optical Co.

Phone 91224

281 Nanking Road,

SHANGHAI

EVENTS IN BRIEF

Australian scientists, using radar equipment, last week calculated that the "apparent" temperatures in the sun ranged from 1,000,000 to 13,000,000 degrees Centigrade. Previous calculations by optical methods of the sun surface temperature of about 6000 degrees Centigrade are now disputed by the new research.

Two persons are dead and 59 still missing as the result of the sinking of the ill-fated Japanese repatriation ship the Enoshima Maru, which struck a mine off the mouth of the Yangtze River January 22.

The Bureau of Public Utilities has fixed the hire charge of taxicabs at CNC$1200 per trip of 20 minutes and an additional CNC$250 for every extra five minutes.

A ceiling price of CNC$1100 per one-and-a-half ounce drink of Schenley's Black Label Reserve and Three Feathers whiskies was set last week by U.S. Headquarters.

Provided adequate housing, subsistence and medical aid is available, families may join soldiers stationed overseas, the War Department announced in Washington last week.

Five Dominican monks were shot and killed in Haiphong, Indo-China last week, allegedly by Viet Minh partisans, French Consul General Gaston Willoquet revealed in Manila. He said that the situation in Chinese-garrisoned Haiphong was getting out "of control and the food situation was rapidly deteriorating."

In an editorial entitled "We'll pay for our neglect," the North China Marine, weekly publication for marines in China, took servicemen to task last week for wanting to return home before America wins the peace. The paper pointed out that the peace is being lost on account of the inability of home-sick marines and their anxious relatives to look beyond their noses at what the outcome of too rapid demobilization may mean to American policy.

The revision of the draft of the Company Law was announced last week by Dr. P. H. Chang Councellor of the Executive Yuan. He said that the revision was effected by the National Defense Council and passed to the Legislative Yuan for reconsideration.

The nomination by the Soviet Union of Major General I. M. Zaryanov of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union and Minister S. A. Gorshinsky, director of judicial sciences in the U.S.S.R. for membership in the international tribunal to try Japanese War criminal, was announced last week by Joseph B. Keenan, chief of the international prosecution section of SCAP. in Tokyo.

Following the appointment of Dr. C. C. Sheang, Chief of the Shanghai High Court and Mei Shu-ngoh, member of the Legislative Yuan, as Chinese representatives to the Allied Military Court for trial of war criminals in the Far East, Dr. Henry Chiu, local attorney of the Ping Kung Law Office, has been appointed Secretary to the Chinese delegates by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Following the dispatch of investigators to Pingshan to collect data regarding the losses sustained by Chinese villagers as the result of the construction of an airfield the Chinese Government is prepared to negotiate this question following initial conferences with the British by T. V. Soong, President of the Legislative Yuan.

Rumors that General Cheng Chien will give up his post as Director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Hankow and be succeeded by General Hsueh Yueh, commander of the Ninth War Zone, were reported unfounded by Central News.

In order to form the nucleus of a new Chinese air force, 470 pilots and mechanical personnel who had taken part in the battles of Hunan and Kwangsi are on their way to the United States to receive additional training by the National Commission on Aeronautical Affairs, Central News reported last week.

Handbills were reported to have been circulated in Tientsin, reflecting popular opposition to government nomination of Chu and Pao chiefs, declaring that there are collaborationists among the nominees. Oppositions centers on the Municipal Government's re-appointment of those chiefs who had served under the enemy.

A plan has been laid out by the Soviet Council of the Arctic Research Institute to pass from the study of the arctic seas to that of the Arctic ocean itself, and from seasonal studies to systematic year-round exploration. A drifting automatic radiometeorological station, besides airplanes, icebreakers, exploration ships and various geophysical instruments are at the disposal of the scientists.

With the assistance of the Soviet garrison forces in Port Arthur, the first Russian secondary school in more than 20 years has been opened in the Soviet officers' building.

The formation of the D. E. Editing Corporation under the sponsorship of many veterans of the Chinese cultural field was announced last week. The corporation was organized by Messrs. D. C. Chen, C. D. Woo, Wen Tsoong-shan, Wai-in and Wayly, veteran cultural workers.

Due reportedly to the fact that during the Japanese occupation residents of Manila ate their cats, there are five times as many rats in that city today as residents.

While an earlier report said that a settlement had been reached between government circles and dissident elements in Sinkiang province, later dispatches show that, by steady infiltration, these unorganized elements have secured control of one-third of that hinterland province and now outnumber government forces.

The imposition of a new 50 percent movie tax by the City Government is being boycotted by 40 theater operators, representing about 100 movie houses, who declared that they have sent petitions to the Mayor and the Finance Bureau of the City Government and intend to adhere to the 30 percent tax until a satisfactory reply is received.

The Communist Daily Worker in New York reported last week that it had received a message from the "Committee for Filipino-American Friendship" in the Philippines charging that "feudal land lords and their Wall Street allies" are seeking to nullify the military victory and "put into power a fascist regime headed by Manuel Roxas."

Britain, Russia Argue Over Greece, In UNO

FOLLOWING almost four days of haranguing over the Grecian question before the United Nations Security Council by Britain and the Soviet Union, a proposal was introduced by United States Chief Delegate Edward R. Stettinius, which paved the way for the council to drop the question.

In his appeal to the Security Council Stettinius said: "The government of the United States is satisfied that there is no ground for belief that the presence of British troops in Greece can be regarded as constituting a situation likely to endanger world peace and security."

Soviet Russia, on whose behalf delegate Andrei Vishinsky had for three successive days hurled charges at Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin, on the ground that British troops in Greece were upholding the Rightist forces, dropped her demands for United Nations action to force Britain to withdraw her troops from that country as soon as possible.

The climax of a previous session full of invectives exchanged between Bevin and Vishinsky, came when the former charged that Moscow propaganda and the Communist party were a threat to world peace. Vishinsky, answering Bevin's charge at the next session, reminded the council that these allusions to the Red threat began with Lord Curzon in 1921 when Moscow was first accused of disseminating anti-British propaganda, and still rankled in the Soviet memory.

Before agreeing to settle the drawn-out issue on the proposal of Edward Stettinius, Bevin demanded that Vishinsky admit that the presence of British troops in Greece did not constitute a danger to world peace. "I plead with you either to absolve us or brand us guilty!" Bevin declared.

Prior to the heated debate over Greece, the UNO Security Council decided to refer the Soviet-Iranian dispute back to those two countries in spite of Bevin's remark during the discussion that Russian action in Iran "looks to us like the beginning of aggression."

Late last week, the United Nations body was jarred by Russia's refusal to approve its tentative budget of US$25,000,000 for 1946 on the grounds that it was too big a sum for an "organization which has yet to prove effective."

Meanwhile, the military staff committee of the UNO came into being early this week with the meeting of the deputy chiefs of staff of the big five who met in a preliminary session to create what will become a world's chief of staff.

This body is designed to advise the UNO on military matters, study the possibility of disarmament, the strategic direction of forces allocated to the Security Council and the drafting of special agreements for the convenience of UNO forces.

Who's Who in China

Chen Shih-Chuan

陳石泉

CHEN SHIH-CHUAN, director of the Bureau of Land Administration, Shanghai Municipal Government; born in Nantungchow, Kiangsu, November 5, 1900; president of Yu Wen University, Peking; Chief Kuomintang Party Delegate to Peiping and Tientsin, 1934-36; Standing Committee and Organization Director of Special Municipal K.M.T. Board at Peiping and Tientsin; Committee of Ministry of Propaganda; member of Special Civil Administration Committee of Central Political Council; Kiangsu delegate to National Assembly; director of Bureau of Land Administration, Shanghai Municipal Government, since 1945; director of China Municipal Administration Association, China Political Science Association and China Scientific Movement Association; member of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang Party; Special Legislator of Supreme National Defense Council; address: Bureau of Land Administration, Shanghai Municipal Government, Shanghai.

Pan-American Air Fees For Holiday Makers

WHILE fees ranging from CNC$1,000,000 to CNC$400,000 are required to get one on a business trip across the space separating Chungking and Shanghai in a CNAC plane, the January 7 issue of TIME magazine gives figures for pleasure trips charged by Pan-American airways designed to take the holiday maker through roughly 15 of the 20 Latin American countries. Cost: US$2300.

Those who dislike escorted pleasure tours can avail themselves of the regular commercial service: Round trip from Miami to Rio de Janeiro: US$765; Chile: US$828 round trip; while a trip from New York to Mexico City, slightly more than the flying time from this city to Chungking (7½ hrs.) costs only US$223.96.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

PHILLIP JAFFE, in his latest book, New Frontiers in Asia, challenges the west to develop the huge market potential of India and China, but emphasizes that this accomplishment can only be made a reality through the creation, with the help of the Western Powers, of independent and democratic states through the breadth and width of the Far East.

HAROLD J. TIMPERLEY, former newsman who covered the Sino-Japanese war in 1937 and who gave up journalism in 1939 to become adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Information, has now joined the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration offices in this city. Since 1943 Timperley had been working with the United Nations Information Office.

TRYGVE LIE, Norwegian Foreign Minister has accepted the Security Council's invitation to become the first secretary-general of the United Nations Organization and left Oslo for London last week.

CLARE BOOTH LUCE, playwright and Congresswoman, announced that she will not be a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives. She is reportedly planning to seek Thomas C. Hart's Senate seat.

YUKIO OZAKI, octogenarian, ancient Japanese liberal and leader of the Japanese Diet for many years, has emerged from obscurity after the search conducted by American journalists who first landed in Japan.

DR. P. H. CHANG, Counsellor of the Executive Yuan, has been appointed Chinese Consul-General at New York.

WEI TAO-MING, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, boarded a plane for Washington via Japan last week after a two-week visit to China during which he reported at length to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

PAUL V. MCNUTT, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines urged eradication of agricultural feudalism and the establishment of an economic democracy in a vigorous address before the Manila Rotary Club, last week.

VISCOUNT ELIBANK, Conservative Peer expressed the fear that Malaya and Singapore might become a dominion of the Chinese Empire instead of the British Empire, in a debate on the Straits Settlement (Repeal) Bill in the House of Lords last week.

EARL L. PACKER, veteran of many years in the foreign service was last week appointed United States Consul-General at Rangoon.

GENERAL HSIEH YO, Chairman of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Wusih who arrived in this city for a short visit will return to Nanchang after the Lunar New Year holidays.

KAO PING-FANG, former chief bureau director of the Ministry of Finance who was last year sentenced to death for embezzlement, had his sentence commuted to life.

SIR FREDERICK MORGAN, former UNRRA chief in Germany was reinstated and given a vote of confidence by Director Herbert Lehman.

HARRY L. HOPKINS, former special assistant to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, died last week at the Memorial Hospital in Washington after a prolonged illness.

DR. NYI PAO-CHUN, well known surgeon, has been appointed acting President of St. John's University by the Board of Directors and the representatives of the Board of Founders.

THOMAS PIERREPOINT, 75-year old Bradford confectioner, who hanged the Belsen gang, has retired after being Britain's No. 1 executioner for 35 years.

MISS VIOLA SMITH, Washington representative of the China-America Council on Commerce and Industry, said that China was planning a rehabilitation program calling for the expenditure of US$2,000,000 over a three-year period and looks to America for a large portion of the goods to be purchased under this plan.

GENERAL MAO TSE-TUNG, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, plans to set up his permanent residence in Nanking, since he has agreed to participate in the State Council, which is expected to be formed in March.

LAN PING, wife of Communist Chairman Mao Tse-tung, has reportedly arrived in Chungking.

HUANG YEN-BAN, Democratic League delegate to the Political Consultative Council, who arrived in Shanghai early this week after attending the PCC conference in Chungking, declared that after this victory, which has cost China millions of lives, this country must start life anew with the help of her friends.

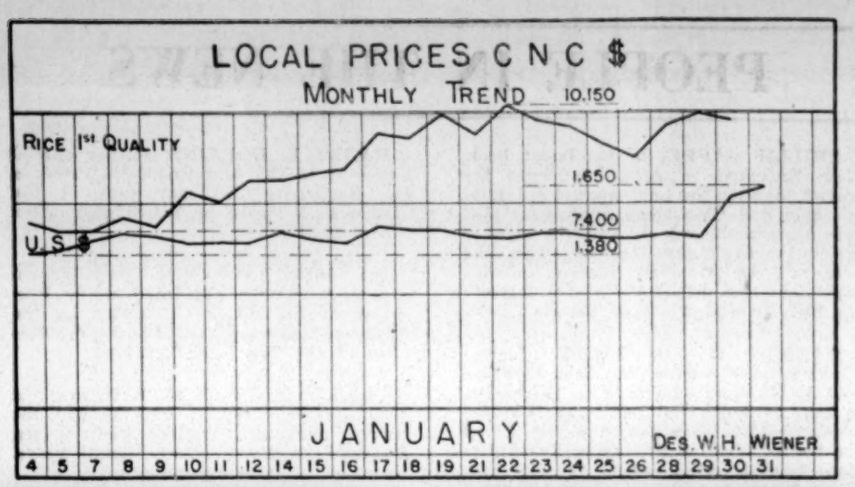
LAWRENCE KENTWELL, alias Kan Wei-lu, was early this week arraigned before Judge Liu Yu kwei of the Shanghai High Court to answer charges of collaboration and was then taken back in custody until the verdict is pronounced February 12.

TOMOYUKE YAMASHITA, who appealed to the United States Supreme Court when sentenced to death by hanging on December 7 by a U.S. Military Tribunal at Manila for atrocities in the Far East, was this week refused leniency by the Court.

EMPEROR HIROHITO, is considered to be one of the principal witnesses at the trial of "Pearl Harbor Premier" Hideki Tojo and other high ranking Japanese who face charges of being war criminals.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, in his first press conference in four months in Chungking said that informal negotiations with Russia on the question of economic concessions beyond those provided in the Sino-Soviet treaty are in progress. He likewise declared that the Kuomintang intends to restore the sovereignity of China to the people of China, whereupon "I will have finished my responsibility to the people," he added.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, in a letter to Labor Candidate Emrys Hughes, said that the existence of a race of men spending a third of their lives underground in dirt and darkness is an intolerable monstrosity, while the energy of water power, central heat in destructive volcanoes, and mighty chemical energies of which nothing has been made but bombs, is wasted.



Russians Here Welcome Citizenship Decree

THE decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union which gave U.S.S.R. citizenship to former Russian subjects in Tientsin, Shanghai and Sinkiang province was welcomed by the 20,000-strong emigre community here when press reports of the edict reached this city last week.

While official commentaries by consular officials were delayed for two or three days, speculation was rife in the Russian community as to the procedure of the reinstatement in their citizenship rights.

When the official statement of Acting Consul-General N.S. Ananieff was announced it transpired that all Russians who had applied for citizenship prior to January 8, 1946, were considered de facto citizens and could apply for certificates at the consulate here after February 11.

For other Russians who had not yet filed their applications prior to January 8, the time limit was set until April 1, when all consideration of applicants would cease.

When asked by the local Russian papers to comment on the recent development, emigres who had been leaders of the White Russian community here expressed their gratification at the Supreme Soviet edict, invariably stating that the development was a logical conclusion to the oddyssey of those Russians who had left their native land some 28 years ago.

Army Rice Movement Requisitions Protested

AN appeal by Anhwei students in Chungking asking for a reduction of the army rice quota in Anhwei and Honan is reported by the Shang Wu Jih Pao. An increase in the rice being shipped over the heavily taxed supply lines in the recovered areas has resulted in many corrupt practices springing up in Shantung, Honan and Anhwei, the paper said. Some army officers bought the rice at low prices and later resold it at higher prices, harassing many people in the procedure, the paper said.

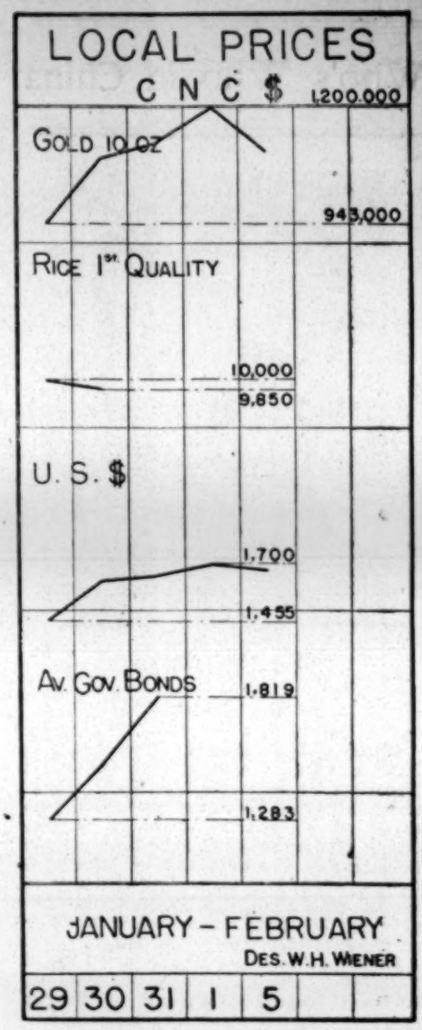
Responding to the initial appeal made by Anhwei students in Nanking, college students from that province in Chungking have made representations to the Ministry of Food for the reduction of army rice.

Meanwhile the Hsin Hua Jih Pao reported from Chungking that the army authorities plan to requisition large quantities of food from various territories. Thus, the paper asserts, in Changteh alone the authorities plan to requisition for army purposes 300,000 tons of rice.

What the paper stresses is the method of requisition, which consists of compelling each family or Hu to sell the food at less than 50 percent of the market price.

Most of the regions affected by this requisition lie in areas bordering on the Tungting Lake which were occupied by the enemy in the summer of 1943 and suffered heavily. Most of the farmers are reported to have left the land, while places free from enemy occupation have become points of army concentrations and are said to be exhausted in supplying fodder and other food. These regions have likewise been heavily devastated by a bad drought and a locust plague last summer, besides being inundated by the overflowing lake in the autumn.

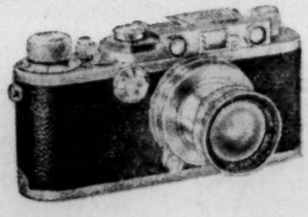
For all these reasons, the paper says, the farmers resent the additional heavy burden imposed on them by the army requisition.



After following a steady trend for quite some time, gold bar and U.S. dollar quotations suddenly moved into higher grounds at the end of January. Securities too considerably appreciated, with Government Bonds showing spectacular gains. While company shares traders and operators could at least pretend that upward moving price levels had to affect share prices in the long run, the position of bonds is obviously different since their yield amounts to a fixed sum of Chinese National dollars the purchasing power of which has declined considerably. Rice prices too, together with other commodities, took an upward trend during the month of January. The monetary outlook appears to be uncertain, with the expected pegging of the exchange rate being postponed from month to month.

DOLLAR COMPANY

PHOTO SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT



Quality Cameras, Lenses and other photographic materials.

Speedy repairing, Developing and Printing service.

20 Nanking Road Tel. 14777
44 Myburgh Road 36409

Factory Body Demands Democratic Economy

AMONG the protests and petitions filed recently with the Political Consultative Council another written protest presented by the Chungking Medium and Small Factories Federations last week, was intended to rectify government measures which are detrimental to the economic development of the country, the Hsin Hua Jih Pao reported.

The federation expressed the hope that the Government would adopt measures to aid these medium and smaller factories in modernizing their plants.

These hopes for expansion and modernization have been allegedly dashed by an order outrightly asking them to close down their plants. Moreover, the Federation protested the Government edict that these plants, like the textile industry, are to be run by the state. They contend that the result will be an internal economic war, since the China Textile Industry Inc., like the China Silk Company have the sponsorship of the National Economic Affairs Commission.

All these measures result in the fact that light industries are granted no loans by the government, while enemy and puppet industries have not been given to the industrialists in recognition of their services in the rear during the war.

The protest stressed that Government purchases of shoes, cotton and spinning and weaving machinery from Brazil and America causes many tanning factories, cotton plantations and machine shops to lie idle or fall into bankruptcy.

Climaxing their protest the light industries demanded the immediate convocation of the National Economic Conference in order to democratize Chinese economy. They further demand the dissolution of such monopolistic organizations as the China Textile Industry and the China Silk Company.

In order to strengthen the position of light industries and smaller plants, a loan amounting to CNC$50,000,000,000 must be granted, repayable within three years with interest, while delegates of factories be permitted to take part in the Joint Office of the four Government Banks.

Raw materials and enemy factories must be sold to them and not auctioned off, since the wealthier industrialists will then be in a position to gain control of them.

Low taxes, production and rehabilitation as the main aim, abolition of restriction on increase of capital, welfare organizations for labor, the fixation of a reasonable foreign exchange rates and the utilization of 40 percent of the note issue to promote productive industries were all included in the extensive demands filed by the Federation with the Political Consultative Council during the latter period of its session.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Australia-China shipping line, operated by British interests, will begin trading between Australian and Chinese ports as soon as shipping to the Far East is resumed and plans to carry the traffic previously handled by the Japanese.

Two American business men who flew to Australia to buy wool for China said in Darwin, Australia, last week that they bought a plane a few months ago in the United States, from where they flew to India and then to Shanghai where they opened an import-export business. Robert Russel of Seattle and Roy Ferrell of Houston, Texas, are now awaiting word whether their actions thus far have been legal or otherwise.

Lack of fertilizers for crops has caused a rice shortage in Formosa, reports James Brailsford, UNRRA field representative, who investigated agricultural relief requirements on the Island. He said that there has been a gradual decline in rice production since 1939 on the Island and in general the rice crops have dwindled down to one-third of that produced in 1938.

As a result of the Government's decision to raise the import tariff on a number of luxury items, including cigarettes, wine, sugar and beer, the national revenue expected to be collected this year will amount to no less than CNC$36,367,300,000. The raise of the Customs tariffs ranges from 20 to 50 percent of their original scale.

Nearly 2,000,000 pounds of tea from Ceylon and about 2,700,000 pounds of Indian tea are being unloaded from the vessel Robert G. Harper, at San Francisco, representing the largest tea shipment the United States has ever received.

Shanghai's total gasoline imports for December, 1945 amounted to 6,900,000 litres, while kerosene imports for the same period totalled 2,100,000 litres, according to statistics released by the Chinese Maritime Customs.

After the completion of their reconversion plans, Canadian manufacturers will produce about 1000 major products never before manufactured in that country, Reconstruction Minister Howe announced last week. In 791 Canadian plants, whose products had a gross selling value of $946,000,000 in 1939, and $2,482,000,000 in 1944, production with a selling value of $2,692,000,000 was planned after reconversion. Exports of these same plants will increase from $235,000,000 in 1939 and $286,000,000 in 1944, to $408,000,000 in the future, he said. While these plants employed 179,000 persons in 1939 and 345,000 in 1944, they expect this figure to be increased by 22,000 within one year after the new capital expenditures have been made.

According to the latest statistical reports the province of Fukien produces 1,000,000 piculs of cane sugar, 240,000 piculs of tea, 5,000,000 pieces of lumber, 1,250,000 piculs of bamboo shoots, 200,000 piculs of mushrooms, 830,000 piculs of paper, 240,000 piculs of marine products and 20,000,000 piculs of salt annually. The provincial authorities have decided to resume the export plan of native products, with tea and sugar being especially stressed. Tea planters and workers will be aided and sugar plantations will be set up in Lungchi, Hsienyu and Fuan. The quality of sugar will be improved by transplanting Java sugar canes from Formosa.

A Traffic Test Corps just returned from an inspection of the Ningyuan Highway reports that crops this spring will be good since the soil in that region is very fertile. Coal mining prospects in Chingyuan and the fur output in Lungpei are favorable this year. After the establishment of various stations along the highway, plans are underway to harness the hydraulic power of the Yellow River in its upper course. Winter relief has already started in this area and CNC$60,000,000 will be made from government appropriations for winter relief.

The tin mining industry at Kochiu has been ruined and the output will not exceed 1000 tons this year, the Hsin Hua Jih Pao reports. While the price of gold was high tin miners succeeded in obtaining a margin of profit because 23 taels gold could be exchanged for one ton of tin. The war's end caused gold prices to fall with the result that due to the high cost of production of tin, mine owners sustained losses. In addition, the paper adds, the government has been rather slow in paying the gold to them and they have suspended operations.

While the shallowness of the river between Chungking and Ichang has caused a reduction of the number of vessels plying between these ports, 11 steamers have been allocated to carry on the communications in February, the Hsin Min Wan Pao reports. Owing to the shorter month the number of people returning to their homes in Ichang has been reduced. Thus, 1800 government officials, 400 private citizens and 1000 military officers will be transported from Chungking to Ichang during this month.

The special consumption tax enforced by the puppet Financial Bureau until September 3, 1945, has been abolished by order of the city government Finance Bureau early this week. Since the tax itself amounted only to an insignificant figure and greatly hampered the work of the tax bureau, all subordinate tax collectors have been instructed to cease collection of this tax which involved an estimated 3,000 shops.

The International Textile group now on its way to Japan to examine the Japanese textile industry may constitute the first step in the revival of the lagging textile mills in that country. The group is composed of three experts appointed by the State Department and the U.S. Army, while observers from Britain, China and India have been invited to join the body. Preliminary reports indicate that very little textile machinery is left in Japan since practically everything was scrapped for steel making.

COKE

FOR-DOMESTIC-HEATING
SMOKELESS FUEL

SHANGHAI—COKE—CO.

715 Tibet Road

Tels: 91294, 92598

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Reformed Red

AMERICA, PARTNER IN WORLD RULE *by William Henry Chamberlin, The Vanguard Press, New York, 1945. 388 pp. US$3.00. Reviewed by Frederick Gruin in the Saturday Review of Literature.*

WILLIAM Henry Chamberlin calls himself an "old-fashioned liberal." Long ago, during his years as *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent in Moscow (1922-34), he was distillusioned by the great Communist experiment. He will never believe, he once said, that "the welfare of the masses is somehow advanced by the regime of the censorship, the firing squad and the concentration camp." In this provocative, discursive, and oracular study of the "consequences" of World War II, he is more than ever certain that "Power, uncontrolled, absolute Power, that monstrous idol to our age, that can send individual and groups and whole classes to exile, concentration camp, and execution —that Power is Hell."

Holding such a view, Mr. Chamberlin is hardly cheered by the United Nations' "victory" over Nazi Germany. The No. 1 consequence of World War II is the smashing of the Axis dream of world hegemony. He rather hurries over that transcendent fact. The nine other "consequences," as he sees them, are meat for his analysis: the division of the globe into spheres of influence; the sharpening of inequalities in wealth and power; the creation of power vacuums in the West and the East; the decline of the small nations; the withering of Europe; the extension of state controls over economic life; the breeding of violent revolutions, the establishment of a costly armed peace; the reshaping of Europe in flagrant violation of the Atlantic Charter's pledge of self-determination for all peoples.

Here is a war that is supposedly being fought against totalitarianism (is Mr. Chamberlin's gloomy comment) but it has made the first of the totalitarian states, the Soviet Union, the strongest land power in Europe and in Asia. It has extended the realm of totalitarianism to include large areas of Eastern and probably Central Europe and, in all likelihood, much of East Asia....A war that began on the dizzy heights of a perhaps exaggerated idealism is ending in a morass of the crudest and most synical power politics.

Mr. Chamberlin continues: "There were several occasions when American material power could and should have been thrown behind the clear moral issue of upholding for Poland the elementary rights of freedom and self-determination ....The balance sheet of an appeasement policy is always in the red....One-sided appeasement....is a constant invitation to new aggression." Yalta was infamous —it sold Europe down the river to Stalin. "The conference of Munich, to which Yalta bears a striking similarity, was (also) at first widely hailed as a great triumph for peace and international understanding." The "Atlantic Charter has been sunk in the Black Sea."

With such woeful shakings of the head, Mr. Chamberlin arrives at his conclusion: "We owe it to ourselves and to world civilization to make every effort to help fill, with a democratic and libertarian content, the moral, political, and economic vacuum that has been created in Europe." He proposes an eight-point U.S. policy. It must be positive and dynamic. It must stand firmly for self-determination and self-rule. It should support regional federations within the world frame, limit arms, promote international arbitration, liquidate imperialism, re-establishing freedom of movement for men, ideas, goods, and capital. It should sponsor a return of faith in the eternal liberal values—freedom, humanity, reason.

No democrat can quarrel with Mr. Chamberlin's concern for liberal democracy. No tolerant person can fail to sympathize with his horror of brutal intolerance. Some, like Max Lerner, have audibly wondered over the "irresponsibility" of the anti-Russian school of thought. When Mr. Chamberlin implies that U.S. "material power" should have been used to prevent Russia from annexing pre-1939 Polish territories, is he advocating a war against the Soviets? Or a stoppage of lend-lease? Or what, exactly?

Perhaps these questions are unfair. But perhaps they must be asked because Mr. Chamberlin's indictment of Russian totalitarianism is so uncompromising, raises so deeply disturbing issues, is couched in such trenchant as well as truculent arguments. If he and those who side with him are right, if the world cannot live half-communist and half-noncommunist, then Draconian measures are inevitable. But how trustworthy is Mr. Chamberlin's guidance Is he an example of judgment warped and soured by obsession?

Though he now condemns Yalta as a "Munich," he once praised Munich, called himself a "Munichois," believed that the Allies should have helped Hitler's drive toward the East. Though he now weeps for Poland against Russia he once thought it a mistake for Britain and France to try to save Poland from Nazi obliteration. This is all on record in Mr. Chamberlin's "Confessions of an Individualist."

Though he now wants the United States to stand up strongly against Russia, in May 1940, he wrote tartly against "warmongering," against United States' participation in the European conflict: "We are not strong enough to don crusading armor and go about the world looking for aggressors to slay, trying to put every obstreperous nation in Europe and Asia in what we consider her proper place...We are far too prone to see bogeymen, to think in terms of 'menace' —red, yellow, brown, black; all colors of the rainbow—which will devour us if they are not suppressed."

It's all so confusing.

Democratic Society

FREEDOM'S PEOPLE *by Bonaro W. Overstreet. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1945. US$2.00, 116 pps. Reviewed by William S. Lynch in Saturday Review of Literature.*

THERE is an important element missing in most books whose titles include the words democracy or freedom. Dealing exclusively in abstractions or in problems so broad they become remote, they give the reader few clues to the concrete everyday ways of personal behavior through which the ideal can become a reality. By now, anyone who is the least bit literate or who has any shred of intelligence knows that anti-semitism is despicable, that fascism is contemptible, that social and economic jungle warfare is antediluvian. Consequently most of the polemic writers on our side leave us with the feeling that they are beating dead horses. This is not to deny them the worth of arsenals, places from which the readers-teachers, preachers, civic leaders can draw the latest intellectual armament with which to fight the good fight. But if you read many of them you begin to get impatient with a kind of moral flagwaving not too different from the mother-love rhetoric of political campaigns.

Mrs. Overstreet, on the other hand, deserves credit for trying to translate the basic liberal tenets to which any decent human being must subscribe into workable everyday guides to social behavior. She subtitles her little volume "How We Qualify for a Democratic Society" and says of it, "This book is about the daily habits and behaviors of those people who can feel at home in a free society, and of those who cannot—those who, in spite of all their democratic professions, remain unintentional misfits in a democracy." It is no reflection against her or her book to say that the ideas in it are derivative. Her psychological observations are grounded in the documented studies of scientists who have begun to probe the inner recesses of personality where lurk the terrors of our insecurities. The principles of individual conduct which she enunciates are not novel. On their level, they are as obvious as Emily Post's on hers. Yet, like Emily's, they are more honored in the breach than in the observance. Hence the value of this book is that it is a gentle reminder to most of us that we are not released from any responsibilities as democratic persons simply by applauding politely the copybook slogans of professional liberals.

The subject with which this book deals is important and pressing. It needs to be handled in many manners. The inspirational address to parent-teachers is only one.

COMMERCIAL EXPRESS & STORAGE
COMPANY, LIMITED

Trucking * Storage * Lighterage * Customs Brokers

Office:
53 YUEN MING YUEN ROAD — TELEPHONE 16933

Godown:
26 RUE MONTAUBAN — TELEPHONE 83828 & 83600

"ONE GIANT"
PURE SILK TIE

ONE GIANT TIE FACTORY
160/2 Ave. Dubail Tel. 88087
SHANGHAI.

PAINTED RATTAN FURNITURES; WILLOW BASKETS IN ALL SIZES; RUGS, MATS AND OTHER STRAW GOODS.

鄧甫記藤柳草器廠
DUN POO KEE & CO.
Manufacturers of Rattan, Willow and Straw Goods
201 Seymour Road, Shanghai—Telephone 35649
For Export Please Cable "DUNPK"

KOFA AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY
Federal Inc. U.S.A.
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST S—WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
226, Nanking Road, SHANGHAI Tel. 18790
Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Proprietary Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Hospital—and Laboratory—Supplies

BARAT'S ACCURATE REMEDIES

HEPAROPT
15 U.S.P. Units in each cc.
Against anemia and general weakness. The injections are practically painless.

Pituitary Posterior Lobe Hormones
POSTLOBIN
Containing both Vasopressin and Oxytocin, the active principles of the Pituitary Posterior Lobe.

SPASMOLYSIN
Containing the pressure hormone of posterior lobe in combination with ephedrine, for the treatment of bronchial and cardiac asthma, cardiac dispnoe, collapse and in cases of imminent weakness of heart.

HYPORMON
Contains the antidiuretic hormone of pituitary. For the endonasal treatment of Diabetes insipidus, Enuresis nocturna, etc.

BARAT'S LABORATORIES
Office: 508/17 Canton Road,
Telephone: 13834

金百萬
烟香

W. M. Waterman's Tobacco Corp.

京　滬　線　NANKING SHANGHAI LINE

TIME TABLE

44	24	8	2	4	42	74	6	車次 TRAIN NO.		78	41	43	23	7	1	3	5
4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	Night Exp.
1.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI	A	10.45	12.10	13.30	18.40	20.40	16.30	19.35	6.30
2.36	8.39	9.13	10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.33	A 崑山 QUINSAN	D	8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01	19.29	15.20	18.13	5.16
2.41	8.42		10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38	D 崑山 QUINSAN	A	8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54		15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.01	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A 吳縣 WUHSIEN	D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	18.44	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	10.10	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D 吳縣 WUHSIEN	A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	18.35	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.01	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 無錫 WUSIH	D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	17.45	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.13	11.09	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D 無錫 WUSIH	A		7.35	8.19	14.17	17.36	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	12.00	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A 武進 WUCHIN	D		6.20	7.05	13.05	16.40	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50		13.15	16.00			2.13	D 武進 WUCHIN	A			6.30	12.36		12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49		14.11	17.01			3.19	A 丹陽 TANYANG	D			5.05	10.29		11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00		14.16	17.05			3.24	D 丹陽 TANYANG	A			4.54	10.24		11.14	13.34	0.13
9.55	15.55		14.54	17.43			4.10	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG	D			3.40	9.30		10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10		15.07	17.51			4.22	D 鎮江 CHINKIANG	A			3.17	9.12		10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20		16.30	19.25			6.00	A 南京 NANKING	D			1.00	7.00		9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI 上海							
QUINSAN 崑山	52	540.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN 吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH 無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN 武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG 丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG 鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING 南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬　杭　線　SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.		32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH	A	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST	D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST	A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	8.24	16.45	A 松江 SUNGKIANG	D	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D 松江 SUNGKIANG	A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.30	11.04	18.28	A 嘉興 KASHING	D	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.18	18.40	D 嘉興 KASHING	A	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A 峽石 HASHA	D	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D 峽石 HASHA	A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	A 長安 CHANGAN	D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D 長安 CHANGAN	A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	A 杭州 HANGCHOW	D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI 上海							
SUNGKIANG 松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING 嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA 峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN 長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW 杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

華中鐵路管理委員會
CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

PRINTED BY THE MERCURY PRESS